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the Zulu power during the nineteenth century. The military discipline which Tshaka enforced upon his subjects was worthy of a Lycurgus. Like the Spartans, they had to conquer or die in battle; at the conclusion of each fight the cowards were picked out and promptly dispatched by Tshaka's agents. "The practice," remarks our authority, "was certainly a strong stimulus to valor."

The story of the Zulus should thus provide the sociologist with an instructive instance of "nation-making" under the influence of commanding personalities. What Dingiswayo and Tshaka did to create a conquering state was done on a larger scale by those founders of archaic civilizations, Menes, Sargon of Agade, and Hammurabi of Babylon.

HUTTON WEBSTER

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

A Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects. Lists of Books and Articles Selected and Described for the Use of General Readers, by Teachers in Harvard University. Published by Harvard University, 1910. Pp. x+263. \$1.25.

Professor Peabody's "prefatory note" explains that the book aims to be something less than a perfect bibliography, "which may justify pride in the compiler, but may provoke despair in the reader." Its aim is rather to guide "not a superficial reader, nor yet a learned scholar, but an intelligent and serious-minded student, who is willing to read substantial literature if it be commended to him as worth his while and is neither too voluminous nor too inaccessible."

The main titles are: I, "Social Philosophy," with nine subdivisions; II, "Social Institutions," including three subtopics; III, "Social Service," treated under eleven groupings; IV, "The Ethics of Modern Industry," considered under fourteen rubrics; V, "Social Aspects of Religion," of which five are distinguished; VI, "Bibliographical References in Social Ethics."

Select bibliographies, and particularly brief characterizations of books, are so largely matters of taste that quarrels over them are barred. One is, of course, tempted, nevertheless, on almost every page. Turning the leaves at random, for example, my eye fell upon the word "mercantilist" on p. 18. Then I read the advice

to consult J. K. Ingram's *History of Political Economy* for information on that subject. As I have elsewhere shown, it would be better not to read anything at all about mercantilism than to suppose that Ingram was an authority about it. I do not find Professor Cooley's name in the index, and his two books are certainly more important than two-thirds of the titles under the head "Social Psychology" (pp. 24-28). Professor Giddings appears to have been mentioned only on p. 29. *The Principles of Sociology* is not his only important book. I do not find Professor Simon N. Patten's name in the index, while scores of less stimulating and instructive writers are scheduled. In spite of such omissions and vagaries of judgment, the lists will be useful, and the book should be at the elbow of everyone who is called upon to advise about reading in the social sciences.

A. W. S.

Socialistic Fallacies. By YVES GUYOT. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. xxiii+343. \$1.50 net.

This translation of an already well-known impeachment of socialism will be a valuable addition to our equipment for studying the subject. Guyot tries to be judicial, but he has the temper of an advocate, and the socialists will hardly admit that his position is unprejudiced. There can be no question about the force of his attack. Starting with Bentham's definition of "fallacy," i.e., "any argument employed, or topic suggested, for the purpose, or with a probability, of producing the effect of deception—of causing some erroneous opinion to be entertained by any person to whose mind such argument may have been presented," the author proposes "to reduce to their true value the socialistic fallacies with which a number of able, but frequently unscrupulous, men amuse the idle and attract the multitude. They do not even possess the merit of having originated either their arguments or their systems. They are plagiarists, with some variations, of all the communist romances inspired by Plato. Their greatest pundits, Marx and Engels, have built up their theories upon a sentence of Saint Simon and three phrases of Ricardo." The argument in support of this proposition is divided into nine books, viz.: I, "Utopias and Communistic Experiments"; II, "Socialistic Theories"; III, "The Postulates of German Socialism"; IV, "The Distribution of Capital"; V, "The Distribution of Industries"; VI, "The Inconsistencies of Scientific